The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI. NO. 6502. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPIRIT OF THE CANVASS.

Greeley's Scheme to Pension the Rebel Soldiers.

Democrats from All Sections Joining the Republican Ranks.

Parson Brownlow's Compliments to the Jersey City Democrats.

Troubles of the Recreant Senator from Illinois.

The Arkansas Republicans on Parties in the South.

The Great Republican Meeting Tomorrow Night—The Arrangements all Completed.

The Great Republican mass-meeting takes place to-morrow evening at the large hall of Cooper Union. The simple arrangements that were necessary are all completed, and there will no doubt be a very large attendance. No flaming posters or "gutter-snipes" have been issued, and the only advertising is an announcement in the principal papers of the fact that Hon. Roscoe Conkling will speak, which is deemed sufficient. Mr. Conkling will be the only speaker, unless there should be a general and imperative call for speeches from some others of the distinguished gentlemen who will be present. His address will be upon the vital questions of the day.

The Committee having charge of the meeting is a special one chosen by the Central Committee from the twenty-one Assembly Districts, one member from each. The various subcommittees have ordered flags, transparencies, &c., and engaged a band of music, but had not decided, on Saturday, that fireworks were necessary. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz has been mentioned as the presiding officer of the meeting, but no final arrangement on this point has been announced. There are not likely to be any formal resolutions adopted, but the expression of the sentiment of the assemblage will doubtless be earnest and emphatic enough without this usual accompaniment of popular meetings.

Pensions for Rebel Soldiers.

Greeley's recent Southern tour daily gains more and more significance. The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* calls to mind how, in his speech at Vicksburg, he said he hoped the time would come when the soldier who fought with Lee and Johnson would occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the American people as the soldier that fought under Grant and Sherman. That Lee, Johnson and Jeff. Davis should be revered, honored and trusted as much as Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock, or any of the officers who fought to save the country, they have never before heard the *Republican* says: "The sentiment he expressed at Vicksburg was caught up by rebels every where. Since his nomination these rebels desire their determination to ask for a pension for the rebel soldiers, the same as now given to the Union soldiers, and they will use one of the arguments to instruct Confederate soldiers to vote for Greeley." Greeley's letter to Carmichael should be remembered in this connection.

Delaware Democrats Refuse Greeley.

From all sections come reports of Democrats repudiating Greeley. As for Delaware, the Wilmington *Commercial* speaks this decidedly: "In this State, we have information, daily, of Democrats who will not vote for Greeley. There are hundreds of them in each county. Of course, outside of the office-holders and the baker's dozen of "Liberal" Republicans. The attempt to demoralize the Republican organization in Delaware is a dead, total failure."

An Ohio Democratic Legislator Bolts.

We learn from the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, that Hon. Thomas Duncan Stiles, Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, has written a column communication to the Greenville *Democrat*, repudiating Greeley and Brown. He says the nominations deceive all honest Democrats from party fealty, and leaves them free to act as they see fit.

Michigan Democrats Repudiate the Tammany Candidates.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle*, speaking of the Democrats in that locality who refuse to support the Greeley ticket, says: "When such men as Ex-Mayor J. W. Champlin, Ex-Mayor W. F. Bowers, Ex-Mayor L. H. Randall, Railroad President D. P. Ely, George W. Thayer, Robert Ireland, Esq., and hundreds of others we might name, declare with the utmost positiveness and emphasis they will not vote the Greeley ticket, their declaration means something."

Who Were Meant?

The Cincinnati *Times* inquires what "soldiers and sailors" were meant by the mover in Baltimore and Baltimore, which united in this declaration: "We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall detract from their justly-earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism."

Tammany's Old Allies.

Some of the assistance which Tammany received in its organized villainy, prior to its overthrow by an aroused people, is thus attributed by the Providence *Journal*: "This great engine of corruption, Tammany, was not supported wholly by the Democratic Party. This would indeed have been hardly possible. No one party, unassisted, could have kept up such corruption. It was necessary not only to secure one party, but to silence others; and so a combination was formed of men, who, by their conduct acquired the title of 'Tammany Republicans,' in fact, Tammany needs not have gone on without them, and they, of course, received a reasonable share of the plunder stolen from the people. It was the business of these men, without making known their connection with Tammany, to work in the primaries and in the primary meetings and the organization of the Republicans, and to protect Tammany from the hostility of the Republican Party. They added to all the infamous qualities of the Tammany leaders the vices of meanness and treachery. They differed from the real Tammany ring, as a sneak thief does from a highway robber. There was a call for the Cincinnati convention. Many were called, but few responded. Many were invited, but few came. Many were urged, but few were moved. Many were persuaded, but few were convinced. Many were convinced, but few were converted. Many were converted, but few were confirmed. Many were confirmed, but few were consistent. Many were consistent, but few were constant. Many were constant, but few were persevering. Many were persevering, but few were victorious. Many were victorious, but few were crowned. Many were crowned, but few entered the kingdom. Many entered the kingdom, but few sat down on the throne. Many sat down on the throne, but few were like Jesus. Many were like Jesus, but few were like Christ. Many were like Christ, but few were like God. Many were like God, but few were like the Father. Many were like the Father, but few were like the Son. Many were like the Son, but few were like the Holy Ghost. Many were like the Holy Ghost, but few were like the Trinity. Many were like the Trinity, but few were like the Unity. Many were like the Unity, but few were like the Eternal. Many were like the Eternal, but few were like the Infinite. Many were like the Infinite, but few were like the Omnipotent. Many were like the Omnipotent, but few were like the Omniscient. Many were like the Omniscient, but few were like the Omnipresent. Many were like the Omnipresent, but few were like the Alpha and Omega. Many were like the Alpha and Omega, but few were like the Beginning and the End. Many were like the Beginning and the End, but few were like the First and the Last. Many were like the First and the Last, but few were like the Author and Finisher of our Faith. Many were like the Author and Finisher of our Faith, but few were like the Lamb that was slain. Many were like the Lamb that was slain, but few were like the Lion of the tribe of Judah. Many were like the Lion of the tribe of Judah, but few were like the Root and Offspring of David. Many were like the Root and Offspring of David, but few were like the Bright and Morning Star. Many were like the Bright and Morning Star, but few were like the Sun of Righteousness. Many were like the Sun of Righteousness, but few were like the Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last, the Author and Finisher of our Faith, the Lamb that was slain, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root and Offspring of David, the Bright and Morning Star, the Sun of Righteousness,

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his unfettered choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that necessitous work in 1876 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 4th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rose Hood—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Ballet of the Knights, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Witches of New-York—Albert W. Aiken and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

BROOKLYN RINK.—Grand Military Concert—By the Seventh Band.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing influence of self-interested politicians, and its recent writings upon the Tammany Democrats has been greeted with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public reposes in it. We look to the original proprietors, still to direct the policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep aloof of all narrow and unworthy influences and actions, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from partisan factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and shame all men. Its greatly increased circulation through out the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every means which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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New-York City.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential campaign, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

In another column will be found an impartial and exhaustive review of the political situation in North Carolina. We would invite special attention to that part of our correspondent's letter which refers to the steadfast determination of the colored voters to adhere to the support of the Republican ticket. The efforts of DOOLITTLE, TIPTON & Co. to convince the negroes that they had better keep on good terms with both parties prove to have been worse than wasted. For the colored man can appreciate readily enough, however difficult an insult such an invitation is of his intelligence, and how plain an affront it involves upon the integrity of his rights of citizenship. All the indications combine to show that the Republican State ticket will be triumphantly elected on Aug. 1, and that a still more sweeping victory will be secured in North Carolina for the national ticket in November.

The *Herald* "Europeans" are at it again. This time they are trying to get up a panic about the approach of Asiatic cholera. This is not only a mischievous and shameful attempt to manufacture a "sensation," but it proceeds on the very nonsensical assumption that cholera can travel half round the world in a few weeks. The person is fortunately too late for cholera reaches her now, even from Moscow, a fact which the *Herald* Bohemians might have ascertained by consulting any physician who knew anything about the crisis of this terrible epidemic. Last year, the correspondents were not ready to report a case in the United States for some time, although the moment there was a case in Quarantine, Telegraph, we are not content to go a-howling about the necessity of keeping cholera down at the lower bay, but the Public Commissioners are entrusted with great fervor to expend as much money as they possibly can, on the strength of the near approach of the Asiatic specter. So far as our observation extends, the new Board of Health does not find no difficulty under the head of spending money. They don't, it is true, advertise very profusely, and this probably is the special shortcoming which the *Herald* would like to see amended.

We present this morning a full and accurate statement of the receipts and disbursements to date, on account of the Children's Fund. Our readers will understand that the process of systematizing the administration of so comprehensive a charity is necessarily a gradual one. The methods as well as the instruments of such a work require careful selection, and its progress demands unremitting attention. We believe that it will be readily conceded that a vast amount of good has been already accomplished at a comparatively small outlay. Of course, there are a good many liabilities incurred on account of the work of sick relief, of which we are as yet unable to give a detailed statement. This will be furnished in due course, and we shall continue to state explicitly and plainly how we dispose of the funds, as the work progresses. The more money we get, the more good can be done, and we need hardly say that the field is all too wide to be easily covered.

A woman kicked to death, a boy fatally stabbed, two policemen assaulted, four people feloniously attacked, and one man robbed on the public highway: Such are a few of the crimes that occurred in New-York City between Saturday and Sunday night. The cause, in nearly every case, is traceable to the influence of intoxicating drinks. The difficulty of obtaining convictions of persons guilty of crimes of blood in this City, has also a good deal to do with the tendency of rowdies, drunk or sober, to indulge in promiscuous stabbing and shooting.

The letter of our special correspondent at the International Prison Congress in London will be read with interest. It supplements previous details by interesting hints and explanations, and gives a comprehensive view of the work of the Congress up to the date of writing.

Mr. Greeley's Bargains.

Mr. GREELEY informed the Committee of the Democratic National Convention that he was "as much a Republican as ever." In view of the recent damaging exposure of his truck and dicker with the Democratic leaders as early as August, 1871, and even earlier, it may be questioned whether Mr. GREELEY's statement is not literally true, and whether he has ever been a Republican any more sincerely or disinterestedly than he is now. He is trying to make great capital of his former Republicanism. His followers talk of him as the "Father of the party," and ask quite defiantly why Democrats should not be trusted if they put up such a tried Republican as he? But what are we to think of the record of Mr. GREELEY as revealed by the Binghamton *Republican*? While editing a professed Republican journal, in which he constantly paraded his complaint of not having enough patronage from a Republican Administration, to open negotiations with Democratic politicians, to make and receive propositions about the conduct of the Presidential canvass, the issues to be made and the attitude of his paper, to declare himself in sympathy with Democratic ideas, to entertain revolting propositions about pensions for rebel soldiers, and, finally, to ask Democratic aid in getting a nomination from a set of bolters from the Republican Party—what sort of Republicanism is this? We ask all honorable and sincere Republicans what they think of the political reliability of such a man? Suppose he should be elected President, what would control him—the remembrance of his former professions, or fear of and allegiance to the men who have involved him in his latest entangling alliances? Republicans who believe Democratic tendencies dangerous, and Democratic supremacy an evil to be avoided would do well to answer this question candidly and plainly to themselves.

It will not do to sneer at the evidence, or to denounce those who are engaged in the exposure. That would be more effective if the evidence were not merely corroborative of notorious proofs already in existence, and if the present witnesses were not merely a part of a cloud that has steadily gathered around Mr. GREELEY for months past. There is nothing improbable in Mr. GREELEY's negotiating beforehand for a nomination which, at the expense of every consideration of decency, consistency and political rectitude he has since accepted. There is no reason to suppose that the candidate of the Fenton-Hutchins gang at Cincinnati is incapable of an intrigue with Democrats for aid. If ROCKY MOUNTAIN and JOHN COCHRANE are the chosen agents of a public man's plans, why should he stick at dealing with HORATIO SEYMOUR and CASSIUS MICHAEL—both of them men of incomparably superior type to GREELEY's Democratic representatives?

Moreover, this bargain before Cincinnati—full of trickery as it was, and clearly as it evinces personal greed of honors and bad political faith—is evidently much more tolerable than other bargains in which GREELEY has since been and is even now engaged. Everybody is familiar with the shameful combination by which the Greeley men in the Legislature, last Winter, defeated Reform measures and sustained the policy of our Tammany Governor. We do not see any reason why a public man, who could resent in the deepest terms justice of such notorious scoundrels as Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, Hall, Fields, Garvey, Cozzens, Woodward, Barnard, Peabody, Smith, Cardozo, Ingersoll, Cornell, Genet, Cooke, Coman, Ely, Cardozo, Cullen

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

GOING INTO THE YOSEMITE.

By Special Correspondent.

The most popular present route to the valley, and I am inclined to think the most pleasurable and comfortable, all things considered, is the Mariposa, via Merced. We went that way—our select party of seven, who left San Francisco on the 4th of June. At Merced we left the railway and spent the first night, stopping at the elegant new hotel, "El Capitan," built by the Central Pacific Railroad Company—that dreadful monopoly that brings about so many beneficial improvements. Things were in rather an unsettled, unfinished state, but we found excellent beds, and slept delightfully, as soon as we were able to sleep at all—but unluckily, here, as at several places further on, we "seven poor travelers" were sufferers from the untimely and unbounded hilarity of a large, conglomerate party of tourists, mostly from Chicago and St. Louis. These "young and joyous creatures" never subsided into dull slumber till some time in the small hours. To their ordinary nocturnal diversions of dancing, singing, shrieking and whistling they occasionally added the unparalleled atrocity of the accordion.

This party afterward came to grief in various ways, as all large parties are like to do, and all extravagantly gay parties are sure to do, on this grand but difficult and trying trip. It is a pilgrimage to the most beautiful but awful, holy places of nature—her long secret, inaccessible shrines—and should be undertaken with at least a decorous seriousness, and something of thoughtful and intelligent preparation. Cheerfulness is, of course, desirable, for one's patience and courage may be severely taxed all through the expedition, and good humor and good sense are absolutely essential to anything like enjoyment of the trip. At the beginning I would say, let all mere lovers of pleasure, fond of freedom and unbenders, all *bon vivants*, all dainty and dandiacal people, all aged, timid and feeble people, all people without a disciplined imagination, keep away from the Yosemite. The entire trip will prove to all such a disappointment and a drag, weariness and hardship, and the valley itself a great hollow mockery of wild, vague, extravagant hopes—the biggest man-trap of the world. When you hear a traveler ask of the Yosemite, "Does it pay?" you may set him down as not fit to go there. But to men and women of simple minds, to healthy, happy natures, to brave and reverential souls, in sound, unhampered bodies, to "spirits that by teashed," I would say at the beginning and finally, come to the Yosemite, though you have compassed the world all but this; come for the crowning joy of years of pleasant travel; come and see what Nature, high priestess of God, has prepared for them who love her, in the white heights and dark depths of the Sierras—in the profound valley itself—temple of her ancient worship, with thunderous cataracts for organs, and silver cascades for choirs, and wreathing clouds of spray for perpetual incense, and rocks three thousand feet high for altars.

The stage-ride from Merced over the plain, to the foot-hills, was not tedious, for the road led through magnificent golden grain-fields, ready for harvest; but we were not sorry to reach the rising ground and the shade of woods. Hornitos was our dining-place—a place to be remembered for its nice hotel and nicer landlady. The drive from this point to Mariposa is quite delightful, the air as you ascend becoming purer, and the way more green and flowery. At Mariposa we were obliged to wait, with another party of tourists, some five hours, till coaches should come down from White & Hatch's—the powerful Chicago and St. Louis combination having swept all before it. The little old mining town, so long associated with the fame and fortunes of Gen. Fremont, has but a dismal and dilapidated look, though it is said business is reviving there somewhat.

We quickly looked up all there was to be seen in the town, and were reduced to extremities for amusement. Finally, we observed that something unusual was going on in the office of a Justice of the Peace, contiguous to the hotel, something interesting to young Mariposians. In fact, preparations were being made in those narrow and awful precincts for an exhibition, by a band of "champion minstrels," and a "celebrated female contortionist"—not a singer, but an acrobat. We strolled into the place, and found a few benches arranged for the generous public; a stage was partitioned off from the auditorium by a row of tallow candles in tin candlesticks, and backed by a mysterious green curtain. That stage and the vacant hall were somewhat suggestive and tempting to the male portion of our party of idle tourists, who proceeded to organize a Grant meeting on the spot. One gentleman, a Boston official, who, though a Grant man, controls a good many Democratic votes, he having charge of the City Jail, made a rousing speech and was followed by other orators. The entire burden of the laughter and applause did not fall upon us, for the occasion had called into the hall a motley little "cloud of witnesses," two or three miners and drovers, several small boys, a Mexican mule-driver, a Digger Indian and a Chinaman. A happy unanimity seemed to prevail in our meeting. The minstrels in the disguise of white men appeared from behind the curtain, declared for Grant, and respectfully solicited the honor of our patronage for the evening. One English traveler, late of the army, on whose military stomach the undigested Alabama dinner evidently set hard, stood proudly neutral, but all the others, from the Sheriff of Boston and the rich shoe-dealer of Lynn, down to the small boys of Mariposa, the Chinaman, the Greaser, the Digger and the woman, were loyal to the Administration. Yet, no—there was one hardy, grizzly old miner, with a throat like a hoisting-shaft and a fist like a quartz-crusher, who swung his slightly gray hat, which, perhaps, once was white, and hurrahed for "Horace Old Horace Greeley!" I think Mr. Greeley would have been gratified by this brave demonstration on the face of an arrogant majority. Even we were touched by it, and a hush fell on the gay assembly; but I am sorry to have to add that one of our party who had been to the bar-room, and knew whereof he affirmed, declared the gallant minority to be in a state of semi-inebriation.

As we looked every minute for the coaches, we dared hold out no hopes of postponing to our friends the minstrels, and we almost grieved when some still evening ensued, and twilight grey, to ask them hurrying hither and thither to procure for us accommodations, which they stared before the rude buildings provided for the common people. I am afraid that gentle Bohemians and great Grant men though they were, they prayed for our detention at Mariposa that night, and I must confess to an amiable desire to listen to their wild warblings and to see their wilder audience. Never felt that I could smile on the modest efforts of the female contortionist, or failed for miserable encouragement even in entertaining an over-measure of fame and emolument, not knowing, as I do, to what turns and twists feminine genius is driven by cruel disabilities. Strange what an interest we all took in the patronizing of that small audience. An infant drummer stood at the door and drummed vigorously, but no rush came to it slowly. I, having been in the show business a little myself, was the most sympathetic. I strolled carelessly up and down the side-walk reconnoitering, returning now and then to the stoops of the hotel with reports like these: "A force of one old miner just marched in." "A woman with a baby in arms." "A small detachment of boys." "A file of servant-girls." "A squad of infantry commanded by nape and mamma." "A reinforcement of grandma." "A rear-guard of ranchmen and greasers."

Our coaches arrived, but it was announced that they would not be ready to leave before 9 o'clock. During that half-hour we could see something of the performance. A contribution of half-price was proffered, and we went in—that is a select few of us. We declined the reserved seats, and quietly sat down on one of the benches among the people. We felt democratic. We fellowshiped the rough miner, the ranchman, the Mexican mule-driver, even the Greeleyite. We could have tolerated, at a distance, the stern and haughty Digger, rightful sovereign of the soil, whose name is a misnomer, for he toils not, neither does he dig. The orchestra-chairs we had declined did not remain unoccupied. Eight small girls in their Sunday best entered the hall, with an imposing rustle of starched ruffles, came calmly forward and filed into those seats of honor. There was more room than their small original ones could fill, their little feet dangled uncomfortably, but they sat erect, stately and solemn, as so many delegates to a Female Suffrage Convention, gazing intently at the curtain, throbbing with dark dramatic mysteries. At last it was drawn aside and the minstrels appeared, bowed graciously, and set to work. Every rôle was duly filled; there was the aggravating conundrum man, and the proper middle-man, and the funny end-man, who played on the tambourine with his knees and his heels, and his nose, and banged it against his head till he struck fire from his wild, rolling eyes. It was curious to watch the effect this performance produced on a row of small boys just at his left. They watched him with rapt, unsmiling eagerness, unconsciously imitating every grimace and contortion of his countenance. It was as good as a play to watch the little chaps. As the one door of the hall was closed with jealous haste, and the shutters of the one window inexorably barred against the crowd of impecunious Peris outside, the air within was, to say the least, not bracing. So, when summoned to our coach we were quite resigned to go, even though the fair star of the evening had not appeared. We shall all, I am sure, long remember with a gentle human interest that melancholy row of minstrels, and their serious little audience.

We had a rather anxious night ride of twelve miles over a rough road, through streams and gullies, and along steep, rocky cañons, to the hotel of White & Hatch, which we did not reach till 1 o'clock in the morning. But the mountain air began to tell on us, and after a brief sleep and a good breakfast we were in condition thoroughly to enjoy the superb forest ride, up the Chouchilla Creek, over the Divide, and down by a descent of nearly three thousand feet to the end of the stage-road, the famous ranch of Clark & Moore, on the South Merced, a lovely, lonely, piny, primitive place, with a peculiarly peaceful, restful atmosphere pervading it. Here we were received with simple, hearty cordiality, and proffered the freedom of the Sierras and the ranch; here we were entirely comfortable and very happy throughout our too brief stay. The only drawback to the enjoyment of the ladies of our party was the discovery that the great Chicago monopoly had, by means of an *ante currier* dispatched before daylight on a fiery mule, secured all the side-saddles—and that we must lie by indefinitely, or take to the Mexican saddle, and ride *en cavalier*, both for our excursion to the Big Trees, and our longer journey into the valley. So, with a tear for the modest traditions of our sex, and a shudder at the thought of the figures we should present, we four brave women accepted the situation, and, for the nonce, rode as woman used to ride, in her happy, heroic days, before Satan, for her entanglement and enslavement, invented trained skirts, corsets and side-saddles. We were fortunately provided with strong mountain suits of dark flannel and water-proof, which fitted us for this emergency, and for any rough climbing we had a fancy for, and that was not a little. Well, after a trial of some fifteen miles the first day, and twenty-six the second, we all came to the conclusion that this style of riding is the safest, easiest, and, therefore, the most sensible for long mountain expeditions, and for steep, rough and narrow trails. If nature intended women to ride horseback at all she doubtless intended it should be after this fashion, otherwise we should have been a sort of land-variety of the mermaid.

Though the days were warm in that charming resting-place, beside the murmuring Merced, the nights were very cool, and a bright camp-fire in front of the hotel was surrounded till a late hour by a circle of tourists, guides, pack-mule men and stage-drivers. We took to reciting ballads and telling stories. Of the latter, the most horrible and hair-elevating sort were at a premium. There was a generous and amiable strife as to who should contribute most to the general discomfort, and produce the most startling and blood-curdling effects. The English ex-officer carried off the palm. His story, told in a characteristically cool way, so chilled us with horror that we drew closer around the camp-fire, and shuddered audibly. Just a little way off, under the pines, was a cluster of wigwams, and the camp-fire of the bloody Digger—howling dimly that night, over the bear-skin couch of a venerable savage, said to be over a hundred years old, and dying without benefit of clergy. Ah! how novel and wild and primitive and delightful it all was!

By the way, the old Indian didn't die after all the ado. He was only seeing the affectors of his kind.

The Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is about six miles from Clark's, up a trail somewhat rough, but leading through forests of great beauty. Many of the pines along our way were of imposing breadth and height, but the first regular *Sequoia Gigantea* we came upon was lying prone upon the earth, that had yielded to him, when he fell, almost as the sea gives place to the hull of a great ship. This mighty recumbent shape, whose battling with winds and tempests lets over forever, is a majestic image of repose and release. What ephemeral creatures we seemed beside that scarred and moldering trunk, on the tender green of whose young branches had glistened the dews of the night, which was the shadow of the most blessed day in the world—the day that dawned in Eden under the watching of angels and the whispering of stars. Wild races had passed away under his shadow; he had grown and towered—swifter things than the slow cycles, and decayed and fallen before the spiritual light of that dawning reached the dim solitudes of the vast Sierras.

The largest of these Mariposa trees is "The Grizzly Giant," but perhaps the most satisfactory is "The Faithful Couple," one solid tree at the base, but separating at the height of about forty feet into two equally fine Sequoias. Some of our party saw in it, or them, a type of an unsuitable early marriage, followed by divergence and divorce—others saw a type of perfect wedded life, and love, rooted and grounded in equality and assimilation, starting as one, but with a higher development, asserting a nobler independence and individuality. And so we speculated and discussed, while taking our lunch in the dual shade of this new-world Baucis and Philemon. We visited, I believe, all the groves and solitary big trees of the great grove, riding in solemn procession through two hollow trunks—one standing, and one fallen. This proceeding undoubtedly gives one the most accurate idea of the diameter of the trunks—but for a full realization of the height of any one of the finest standing trees, of the grand grip it has on the earth, there is nothing like lying on your back and looking up to its huge, immovable lower limbs, up, up, to where its tapering bole and highest branches stand above the ordinary green level of the forest tree-tops, like the mast and spars of a great ship sunken in a shallow sea.

Grander and grander they grow to you, these sombre, Titanic shapes, the longer you linger and look, and you feel that you shall never quite pass out from their solemnizing shadow, that fell on you like the shadow of the great past. Some of the stateliest trees are named for our poets. One noble trunk bears on it the name of Whittier. So simple yet grand a memorial of his character and genius is most fitting. Long may it keep his dear memory green. Only think, it may have been a middle-aged tree in Chaucer's time!

Before we left the haunted forest, we were conducted by our peasant guide to a high, beetling cliff, a favorite perch of Bierstadt's, from which we had an enchanting view of the lovely Merced Valley, with emerald-green meadows and waters flashing to the sun, and, what a setting were the mountains for the wondrous picture!

Early the next morning we were mounted and away—eager for the Yosemite, yet reluctantly taking leave of our hosts, Clark & Moore, both very interesting men, mountaineers of the best type, and their kindly household. Mr. Moore walked out with us some little distance, and blessed us, with his pleasant blue eyes, as he said good-by.

Perhaps it is well that I feel the impossibility of describing that day's journey—the wild and constantly-varying scenery, the strange shrubs and flowers, the rocky steeps, the mountain torrents, the snow-banks, the bogs, over which led our narrow trail, the heaven of blue deeps and fleecy clouds far above us, the half-way heaven of snowy peaks and shining domes. It was a wondrous day to live and to remember.

As we jogged along, single file, we formed an odd but not a very picturesque procession. Still, we had our dash of color, one bright, graceful object in our moving picture. A lady of our party, a fair young girl from Boston, was charmingly dressed for effect, among the dim woods and gray rocks. Her short Yosemite suit was black, trimmed with scarlet, a long scarlet sash falling at the left side; to her straw hat was attached a blue, floating veil; her long, bounteous golden hair, all her own, fell in heavy tails, tied with blue ribbons. Mounted on a white horse, riding with quiet grace, she was a perpetual delight to the eye, quite illuminating our dull cavalcade.

We found our guide—Peter Gordon, at your service!—a remarkably agreeable young man—modest, but not averse to imparting information. I kept near him most of the time, plying him with questions. His patience was also severely tried by our pack-mule, a diminutive animal, so built on and about by valises, carpet-bags, and bundles, that of the original structure only four slender piers and two turrets were visible, from the rear, at least. The poor brute had a mild, melancholy face, but was of perverse and erratic tendencies. He seized upon every opportunity to leave the trail and go off prospecting. When brought back, by shouts and blows, to the path of rectitude and the Yosemite, his countenance always wore a touching look of humility and penitence that seemed to say:

"Frens to wander, lord I feel it."

We dined, and dined sumptuously, at Pargoy's, the new half-way house, sat under the pines, in the greenest of mountain meadows, with melting snows and rushing streams about it, and grand white-headed mountains above it. I think tourists, for whom the delay is possible, should spend the night here and go into the valley in the morning.

Only a few miles from Pargoy's, and we were on Inspiration Point, looking down on the mighty Mecca of our pilgrimage—on awful depth and vastness, wedded to unimagined brightness and loveliness—a sight that appalled, while it attracted; a sublime terror; a beautiful abyss, the valley of the shadow of God!

It seemed to me as I gazed that here was nature's last, most cunning hiding-place for her utmost sublimities, her rarest splendors. Here she had worked her divinest miracles, with water and sunlight—lake, river, cataract, cascade, spray, mist and rainbows by the thousand. It was but a little strip of smiling earth to look down on, after all—but ah! the stupendousness of its surroundings! There were arched sod pillared rocks, so massive, so immense, it seemed they might have formed the foundation-walls of a continent—and domes so vast, they seemed like young worlds, rounding out of chaos.

The trail down from Inspiration Point is steep, rough and somewhat perilous for inexperienced riders, but I prefer it, for its variety and cool, shadowy places to the sheerer new trail by Glacier Point, which is wide, even, monotonously good, and almost wholly without shade. On our way down our guide pointed out to us a large hollow tree fitted up with modern conveniences, in which a real hermit had kept house for some years. Disappointed in love or politics, he retired from the world to this rather public spot, when, finally, he died by his own hand. He left a large trunk, but with little in it.

This trail enters the valley near the Bridal Veil. Beautiful Pohono had dressed herself royally in rainbows to receive us. The sight of this fall, in the height of its Summer glory, and the surpassing loveliness of the valley through all the five miles that remained for us to ride, charmed away our fatigue and restored us to vigor and gayety. We fording countless streams, cold as snow and bright as sunshine; we passed through forests of blooming azaleas and sweet wild

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

London, Friday, July 11, 1873.

The Congress which is now in session in London, of representatives from all civilized countries, to consider the earnest questions of the repression and prevention of crime, and the best plan of its treatment, is an event in the history of charity. Both the position and character of the delegates and the subject of the debates have made it a remarkable session.

So important now is the question of the proper treatment of crime to society itself, and so remedial are all reasonable improvements of humanity, that even the fashionable classes of London have given this Convention some attention; and contrary to the wishes of the many earnest members who desire no factitious reputation for the Congress, considerable time has been given to soirées with the upper classes and receptions of the Prince of Wales and other notabilities. The members themselves, however, need no recognition from either officials or aristocracy. They are the experts in the science of charity, gathered from every civilized nation, some deputed by Governments, some by private associations, some by prisons and reformatories, or invited by the Committee who have organized the Congress. Among them are Count Sollohub, director of a large prison in Russia; Baron von Holtzendorff, distinguished in criminal law in Prussia; Prof. Marquadsen, the eminent professor of Erlangen; Count Sealia, Director of Prisons in Italy; Count Foresta, Privy Councilor Steinmann, of Germany; M. Ekert, of Belgium, Baron Mackay, of Holland; Herr Petersen, of Norway; Dr. Guillaume, of Switzerland; M. Robin, of France; Sir Walter Crofton, Miss Carpenter, Sir Powell Buxton, Dr. Mouatt, Director of Prisons in India, and numerous justices of the peace, representatives of brains, reformatories and prisoners, and societies in Great Britain; and from the United States, Dr. Wines, Gov. Haynes, of New-Jersey; Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rev. C. L. Brace, Mr. Powell and others from New-York; Hon. Mr. Chandler, from Pennsylvania; Mr. Foote, from Ohio; Mrs. Howe, from Boston, and about one hundred others.

Each meeting has had a different chairman, the first being the Earl of Caernarvon, then Dr. Wines, Baron Holzendorff, Gov. Haynes, Rev. C. L. Brace, Baron Mackay and others. The assembly met in one of the finest old halls of London, the "Middle Temple," the dining-hall of the Templars and Benchers fitted with superb old oak work, and the walls lined with armor and ornamented with window-panels containing the armorial bearings of the Judges and celebrated Templars.

"CORPORAL PUNISHMENT."

The subjects for discussion were carefully prepared, and soon revealed in their treatment two quite opposing schools in criminal science. On the more humane and progressive side were the Continental and American authorities; while for the more brutalizing and barbarous methods the English were generally the advocates, though there were many honorable exceptions. A kind of ancient severity and barbarism seemed to creep out in many of the remarks of the English prison officers and magistrates, which belong to another age. Thus, on the question of the "cat," or corporal punishment in prisons and by magistrates, there was a distinct line of division. The British speakers seemed to dwell on it with a kind of savage satisfaction as a punishment for certain offenses, and some officers told some rather disgusting instances of its employment as a means of discipline in prisons.

It ought, however, to be mentioned that a few English Magistrates and officials of great experience considered it a most brutalizing means of governing human beings. On the other hand, the Austrian delegate informed the Convention that corporal punishment was utterly abolished in his country, with the best effect; the Bavarian member gave a similar account; the Swiss also; and it was the unanimous conclusion of the Continental and American delegates that "the cat" only brutalized the prisoner, hardened him against society, and stopped all chance of his improvement and reformation.

The great argument on the British side was, that it was indispensable for "crimes of brutality," like garroting and wife-beating or maiming. This last offense, as is well known, is peculiarly rife in England.

The reply of one American lady to this was, that "they must train the men to respect the women, as such a crime was almost unknown among Americans."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made a very neat and telling indictment against the cat, and, among other clever things, said that "if she had the misfortune to have a drunken husband, who beat her, the last thing she should pray of their honorable worships would be such a treatment as would turn him out of prison more brutal than when he went in!" I am bound to say that one of the worst features of the English position on this question was the perfect satisfaction of the speakers in it.

The question of "the tread-mill" was another instance of the divergence of views. To the surprise of the Americans, this useless, barbarous, depressing punishment seems still in frequent practice in the British prisons, though it has been abolished for forty-five years in the American, and the Continental delegates said that they had not even a name in their languages to express it. (This, however, is a mistake, as there are certain expressions equivalent to it.) To the honor of the British delegates it should be said that some of them—Sir John Bowring, for instance—were most eloquent in their denunciation of it, and one Prison Director (Col. Colville) stated that he had been obliged by the Magistrates to employ it upon an average for six hundred prisoners annually during the last eighteen years, and that he had never known a human being benefited by it. On the contrary, all were hardened or depressed by it. Many had their legs and arms broken on the mill, and he knew one man who fell dead from it.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The most interesting day of the session was devoted to a consideration of means for the prevention of crime, Mr. C. L. Brace presiding.

Miss Carpenter, who has accomplished more than any one in England for vagrant and homeless girls, and is one of the founders of reformatories for girls, read a paper on "industrial schools" and "reformatories" in England and their effects. Mr. Brace then presented a paper upon the work of the Children's Aid Society in New-York in opening industrial schools and lodging-houses and in placing homeless children out in the West. The effects of these labors in reducing juvenile crime were shown by some remarkable statistics. This work in New-York excited great attention in the Convention. Sir Walter Crofton, Baron von Holtzendorf, and Sir Powell Buxton, as well as other delegates, made interesting remarks, or put questions upon it. A statement was made by Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Fyan of Md Albert in the Reformatory School in Ohio had another of that in Maryland.

Other labors of similar kinds were presented by British and foreign delegates. In the whole discussion not a single advocate, whether from Europe or America, appeared in favor of the "Congregate" system of Reformatories. All were unanimously for the "Family Reform" Schools, and it was stated that the Western Pennsylvania and the Connecticut schools were about pulling down or selling their large buildings and erecting groups of small ones for a "Family School." Our New York House of Refuge should consider this.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

In the opinion of all the American members this has been simply atrocious. It has fallen into the hands, apparently, of the Social Science people, who were very much afraid of certain important discussions, very anxious to be noticed by a class they are not generally familiar with, very little acquainted with Parliamentary rules, and particularly bungling in their relations with gentlemen.

One of the first pleasantries was the request by the Social Science Secretary of the American delegates, to buy tickets of the English members that they might dine "the foreign members," and all this in the presence of the foreign delegates. The absurdity of it was made manifest by a question of an inquisitive Yankee in the audience, who asked, "How far it was necessary to live from England to be a foreigner?" The English gentlemen in the audience at once saw the impropriety of the proceeding, and subsequently made up a purse for the dinner themselves. Of other matters of social impropriety and of bungling management, it is not necessary here to speak. They will be forgotten while the remarkable lessons of the Prison Congress will abide.

INDIANA.

Speech of Ex-Senator Hendricks at Indianapolis—He is Converted to the Constitutional Amendments.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—The Democratic mass-meeting held last night at the Academy of Music was large, and enthusiastic. Hon. E. S. Alvord, Chairman of the Central Committee, presided. Hon. T. A. Hendricks made the principal speech. He referred briefly to the issues that produced the Cincinnati Convention, its action and the acceptance of its platform and nominees at Baltimore. This action had been accepted by the Indiana Democracy, who now stood side by side with the Liberal Republicans in the endeavor to relieve our country from the control of cliques and combinations. He eulogized Mr. Greeley, and said his unimpeachable integrity was conceded by his bitterest opponents. Time to considered the best possible guarantee for an honest administration, and that if elected, he (Mr. Greeley) would faithfully redeem pledges made to the people. He thought the abuses account about evenly balanced between Mr. Greeley and the Democracy. Of Gov. Brown, he said the pacification of Missouri showed his administration there to have been without reproach. The Cincinnati platform so correctly and fully expressed the will of the people that it escaped even criticism. All could meet and harmonize upon it without dishonor or humiliation. He thought it folly to hesitate any longer in the recognition of the recent Constitutional amendments, but would neither approve nor excuse the method by which it was attempted to declare one or them ratified by the Indiana Legislature without the presence of a constitutional quorum. That proceeding was unjustifiable, and could not be followed in future. Mr. Greeley had agreed to a fair, safe and honorable adjustment of the tariff question, which was to be settled in the spirit of the Constitution, which provides that all tariff measures shall originate in the House of Representatives. He read Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance, and said that the constitutional rights of the States were to be respected and the local State Governments to be preserved. He thought that the success of Greeley would bring about real civil service reform. It was Grant's personal partisans who were trampling the people. Speaking of the reduction of the national debt, he claimed that had proper economy prevailed, the reduction would have been much greater. Referring to Senator Morton's recent speeches questioning its sincerity, he said, we turn our backs upon the past and look forward to the future. No half-minded man understands this language as a desertion of convictions of right or an abandonment of essential principles. I opposed the amendments to the Constitution, for I thought then, as I believe now, that during a civil war, and until the passions excited thereby have cooled, the public mind is not in a condition safely to change the foundation and frame-work of the Government; but now that the amendments have been declared adopted, is it a humiliation on my part to cease that controversy? I to turn my back upon it, and to declare that the amendments must be respected and obeyed?

YACHTING.

The Manhattan Club Regatta.

The third annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club, a young and very promising Club, takes place to-morrow from the new Club house lately built on South Brother Island, which location was selected on account of the superior anchorage it afforded. The entries for the regatta are as follows:

First Class—Cabin Sloops.—Dream, W. Cozzens; Idle Hour, W. McCready; Mist, J. H. Bennett; Mystery, J. Cooper; Nimbus, Commodore Pell; Twilight, Capt. Youmans.

Second Class—Open Sloops.—Jessie, J. M. Waterbury; Seaman, J. Mitchell; Spotlight, J. Haley; Sophia Emma, Gen. Varian; Susy Jane, J. Brasher; Carrie, S. Simpson, Jr.; Crumple, J. P. Thompson.

The course for the first-class boats will be from the Club-house on South Brother Island, to and around Sand's Point buoy and back, the distance of fourteen miles. The time allowance will be regulated according to the rules lately accepted by the Atlantic Yacht Club, which is taking the report of the longest over all and adding a water-line and allowance a minute (or more) to the foot, according to the distance of the race.

The officers of the Manhattan Club are: Commodore, J. M. Cooper; Vice-Commodore, John Brannigan; Secretary, J. Hinton; Treasurer, J. T. Donohue. The Treasurer, Gen. Varian, and the Secretary, the Commodore is acting until another be elected.

At the regatta on Tuesday, a steamer for invited guests will accompany the yachts, and leave the foot of Ninety-first-street at 10½ A. M.

The Union Club Regatta.

The fourth annual regatta of the Union Yacht Club, of Gravesend, Long Island, will take place on the 31st. During the four years of its existence the Union Club has prospered well, but never so much so under the Commodoreship of Capt. Frank Bates. The Club now numbers 120 members, and has a fleet of eighteen first-class sloop yachts, all of which are entered for the regatta. The course will be from the Club-house, Gravesend, for first and second class cabin yachts, to and around the Light-ship and back, a distance of twenty miles; for them and second class open boats, from Club-house to and around Buoy No. 9 and return, a distance of fifteen miles. The course is sailed over twice, making a race of eighteen miles.

The officers of the Club are: Commodore, Capt. Frank Bates; Vice-Commodore, I. Vanderbilt; Rear-Commodore, A. Gillet; President, Ex-Sheriff D. Smith; Secretary, S. S. Seymour; Treasurer, D. Smith; Measurer, Capt. Sam Wolf; Measurer, J. Morris.

The match-race between the Mate, Commodore Pell, and the Gracie, Mr. S. C. Colgate, crossed on to-morrow, the race being twenty miles to windward and back from the Light-ship. The stake is a silver cup valued at $300.

Highway Robbery.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, three men, one of whom was treated as a rogue, attacked a man, whose name could not be ascertained, at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, and robbed him of $100. The robbers escaped at the approach of Officer Gradon, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and the victim of the robbery refused to give his name or residence to the Police.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. William Bross, of Illinois, and Col. C. E. Salisbury, of Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge W. W. Ballard, of Illinois, and Col. M. J. Murphy, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. L. G. French, of Hagerstown, and Hon. V. E. Buck, of St. Joseph, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Ex-Governor Hall, of Maryland, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. W. C. Alexander, of Princeton, is at the St. James Hotel. Surgeon W. A. Hall, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. John Rice, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

Mosquitoes, Flies,
Mosquito and Fly Nets to cover beds; elastic fastened, slender and retail cheap. ROSENGER, No. 10 and 12 Fulton-street, near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

Hamilton's Lactarine Wafers.
The Mother's Milk exhibited to consumptives by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Hermann's Concertina.
MAYER HAIR GLOSSY.—*Advertisement.*

The last chance to see the great cataract.—A Century Plant in full flower, now on exhibition in 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.—*Advertisement.*

Hope is the theme—that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of chills, fevers, cramps, colics, pains, or any kindred affection, for which DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find it a useful and necessary curative. Sold everywhere.

The Boards of Health of New-York, Washington and Baltimore indorse the
GLOBE DISINFECTANT AND DEODORIZER.
as the best. Send for descriptive circular to
JAMES MEYER, JR., Sole Importer,
No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York.

Hinkley and Drelser.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, and Diseases of the Kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 5 College-place.

Manchester's Hair Dye as the best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—no expense. Reliable, instantaneous black or brown. All druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $155.—Two Pianos, $170 to $200. New Melodeons, $65 cash, for this Mail days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list. 16 Dey Broadway.

DIED.

BLAIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, Edwin White, youngest son of Benjamin F. and M. Louise Blair, aged 1 years, 4 months and 20 days. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, July 23, at 11 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Pierrepont-st., South Brooklyn.

BOYD.—Suddenly, July 19, at the residence of her nephew, R. G. White, Esq., of Staten Falls, N. Y., Mrs. Deborah C. Boyd, widow of James W. Boyd, of New-York, and daughter of the late Jacob Cranson, of Monmouth County, New-Jersey.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her son-in-law, E. S. Dodge, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 731 Warren-st., between 5th and 6th ave., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 22, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOWNE.—On Friday, July 18, 1873, Letty Ann, wife of Robert Bowne, aged 61 years, 3 months and 1 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner Lexington-av. and 58th-st., at 11 o'clock P. M., on Monday, July 21, 1873.

BUCK.—July 20, Azores Buck, son of John A. Buck, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Macon-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUSKEY.—On Saturday, July 19, 1873, Dr. Joanna M. Buskey, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 201 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

CARMAN.—At Jamaica, on Saturday, July 19, Mary, infant child of Lewis M. and Teresa M. Carman.

CASSELL.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 20, Josephine Cassell, niece of Mrs. E. A. Waldron, aged 16 years.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Prospect, N. Y., Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

COZZENS.—At Englewood, N. J., on the 19th inst., Susan A. Cozzens, wife of Sylvanus T. Cozzens.

The remains will be taken to Hoosbosen for interment.

DEALEY.—On Sunday, July 21, Aaron J., wife of John R. Dealey, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Hillsdale, between 2d and 3d ave., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE WITT.—July 21, 1873, William H. De Witt, of Albany, N. Y.

DORIA.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, 1873, Caroline, wife of Robert Fair, aged 41 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 157 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FORA.—At Tambo de Vias, Peru, June 17, Edwin B. Fora, formerly of Brooklyn, son of the late Ludrus Fora, of Lake Falls, Dutchess County.

GATES.—July 18, Franklin W. Gates, son of J. B. Gates.

Funeral will take place from No. 14 East 56th-st., on Tuesday, July 22, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRIFFITH.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 20, John Griffith, late Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hudson County.

Funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, Grand-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, the 23th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HAINES.—On Saturday morning, July 19, 84 Bliss-place, E. J., Benjamin Haines, Jr.

HUMBERT.—Suddenly, at Ellenville, Ulster County, July 21, of typhoid fever, Cornelius C., oldest son of Elias Cornelius and Eleanor C. Humbert, aged 16 years.

[Notice of funeral hereafter.]

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, 1873, Mrs. LaURA, widow of the late David Johnson, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 478 Clinton-av., on Tuesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

KIRK.—Suddenly, on Board the Steamer Susquehanna, on her upward trip to Glen Cove, Friday, July 18, Joshua Kirk, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Glen Cove, on the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or from Friends' Meeting-house, Matinecock, at 11 o'clock of the same day, without further notice.

KUERT.—On Fort Washington, Long Island, on Saturday, July 19, Hilda E., only daughter of Charles H. and Isabel M. Kuert, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 108 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEFEVER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 19th inst., Edward L. Matthews, Jr., eldest son of Ferdinand S. and Fanny Mathews.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 260 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 19, John E. Miller, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the 47th year of his age.

Friends desirous of attending the funeral will obtain all particulars at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 238 Broadway.

MCCONKEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, Mary McConkey, native of the Parish of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, in the 61st year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed. Information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the Times Office.

THE CHAMBERS OF A. T. STEWART AND THE WARD of Mr. Hunter of the Asset Board of the United Association of the United States are requested to punctually attend the special meeting, at our head-quarters at Jefferson Hall, on Monday, July 28, 1873, at 7 o'clock P. M., on business of the Fifth Ward. By order of the President.
VICTOR WOLF, Secretary.

WATER-FILTERS.—THE QUEEN & Rapidan Water Filter, used by Prof. C. F. Chandler, and by nearly 50 of the principal hotels in the city. Send for circ

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate still continues in a quiet state, as is usual at this time of the year. At the Exchange, on Saturday, Vol. 20 Mr. James M. Miller sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William H. Howland, Esq., referee, two lots of land, each 20.7½ feet by 100, situate on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 100 feet north of 155th-street, one lot known as No. 67 Norfolk-street, 19 by 24.8, under the direction of Lewis O. Corbet, referee.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The past week, ending with Saturday, July 20, was a comparatively dull one. The business transacted being extremely light in amount and of an unimportant character; but little though it be, we give the weekly summary as usual. The amounts of New-York City realty supposed of during the past week was as follows:

By William Kennelly, leasehold, $250; by E. H. Ludlow, $11,500; by James M. Miller, $6,460. Total, $17,150, against the sum of $61,995 for the week previous. The only suburban sales that have been reported up to date is that by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of Bay-side, Long Island, lots, which footed up to $14,250, and a small sale by Tourney, Weed, Mosher & Co., by order of E. H. Ludlow & Co., which realized $6,150, making the total for suburban lots amount to $20,400 against no segments of $12,750 for the week previous.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The following public sales are advertised to take place during this week, but all of them being of a legal nature, it is probable that some of them may be adjourned to some future date.

Today (Monday) July 22.

By Mellus, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Lewis C. Williams, Esq., referee, the house and lot, 25 by 80 by 100, situate on the east side of Eighth-avenue, 80 feet north of Thirtieth-street.

By Jeremy M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles Pride, Esq., referee, the three lots of land, 15 by 100.5, situate on the south-east corner of Sixty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue. Also, the house and lot known as No. 57 Norfolk-street, 19 by 24.8, under the direction of Lewis O. Corbet, referee.

Tuesday, July 23.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 22.2 by 62.2, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street.

Also, the two houses and lots adjoining the above, of the same character and dimensions.

Wednesday, July 24.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. C. Beaman, Esq., referee, the two lots of land, by 100, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 50.5 feet south of Third-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, east side, 100.8 feet north of Broome-street, 40 by 92.2 by 40 by 93.10.

Thursday, July 25.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of F. V. B. Carmody, Esq., referee, one lot on north side of Forty-ninth-street, 97.8 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 19.4 by 100.5.

Also, one lot and buildings on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 155 feet west of Second-avenue, by order of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., referee.

By Mellus, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. Hayes Hart, Esq., referee, the two four-story double tenement-houses and lots, 20 by 150, situate on the north side of Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue.

Friday, July 26.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Walter L. Laving, Esq., referee, the house and lot, 20 by 75, situate on the east side of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

By Joseph McGuire, under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20.10 by 98.9.

Saturday, July 27.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles referee, the three-story and basement house and lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

By James M. Miller.

NEW-YORK.

1 lot e. s. 10th-av., 25.2½ ft. s. of 125th-st., 25.2½ x 100	$2,700
1 lot e. s. 10th-av., 25.5½ ft. s. of 125th-st., 25.2½ x 100	2,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 20.

Leroy-st., s. s., 302.6 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 44.4½ x 112.4, irregular, mortgages $41,000 ..... $60,000
52d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x92.5, h. and l. 31,000
46th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 30,000
116th-st., s. s., 467.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 0.11½ x 100.11 13,000
119th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 4th-av., 60x100.11, 3 houses and lots 14,000
125th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.11 34,000
126th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x99.11 10,200
126th-st., s. s. cor. 8th-av., 40x-97x70x60.11 60,000
10th-st., s. s., 413 ft. e. of Avenue A, 0.11 x 100.11 (lease, $15,000) 10,200
2d-av., e. s., extending from 71st to 72d-sts., 21.4x 20.4x204 (2d) ft.; 71st-st., n. s., 126.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.4x102.3 7,000
9th-av., w. s., 31.7 ft. n. of 53d-st., 31.7x102.3 55,000
6th-av., n. e. cor. 52d-st., 51.2x100 13,225
11th-av., s. w. cor. 61st-st., 102.2x100, h. and l. 25,400

LEASE RECORDED.

Varick-st., No. 11, 10 years, per year 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, published as usual for the last ten years or more, for the convenience of buyer and seller. No charge for giving or opening the list. Parties desiring it can call at this office.
E. E. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 36 East 17th-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 34 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,000, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue, two-story and basement brick house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sliding-doors and kitchen; base-stairs of kitchen; well and cistern water; all modern conveniences; gas-fixtures throughout; south-room fitted up as a bath; large bedrooms, in French style, 9 ft. 10 in. by 17 ft.; fences all around; one hot-air and heater-pipes all through the house; coal cellar under whole house, cemented; will sell at one-half cash, balance to suit. Enquire of E. E. LUDLOW & CO., Real Estate Office, No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 36 East 17th-st.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres of woodland, with large dwelling and barn, and fine shade and grounds, of about four acres, around it; are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about new, with all the modern conveniences; the location is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this property offers unusual advantages. Terms easy. For further particulars call on or address GEORGE MILLER, No. 25 Broad-st., or P. K. AKIN, No. 39 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villa and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. Apply to or address DAVENPORT, BLACKWELL & SMITH, Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective values. Apply to
J. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 49 Broadway, Corner Exchange Place.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—REAL estate of exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 2 Nassau-st., Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—REAL ESTATE. All kinds for sale in this celebrated and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Twenty leases in public lots, the corporation of the City of New-York will offer for sale, at public auction, on
MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being in fee front and rear, free from ground rent:

The said leases will be executed to be paid on or before the 1st day of July next, or Sept. 1, 1872, when the same will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1872.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

A FINE BRICK HOUSE, 3 stories and basement, with all modern improvements, will be sold at public auction, by the undersigned, on the premises, on TUESDAY, July 23, 1872, at 12 o'clock, M., if not previously disposed of at private sale. The house is in good repair, and will be sold on favorable terms. Also, the lease, with all improvements, with plot of ground 25 feet front, on the south side of 125th-st., about 75 feet east of Third-avenue, 21 feet in rear, 75 feet deep, with large barn on rear of lot. Suited to mikman or gentleman desiring cheap land with some small fruit trees; first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse-cars. Call and obtain a beautiful view of the Bay and Harbor. Also, on Saturday, July 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock, M., at the same place, will be sold, by order of the Executors of the estate of Mrs. Ann Pond, deceased, the household furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedding, &c. Also, a fine Piano. Persons desiring to purchase at private sale will find the above goods on exhibition at the house on the day of sale. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 2 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough discretion in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classical and English is imparted by Yale, Cornell graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of C. M. Reard, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.
M. C. REMONDE,
Will reopen his school for boys, at Long Hill, N. Y., on Sept. 4, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 52D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The pleasant location, out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it can only be imperfectly suited.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel service, lectures, musical and general entertainments. The class-rooms will be large, thoroughly lighted and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupancy.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a complete course of study for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MRS. C. SEARS,
NO. 223 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. SEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. R. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-ninth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, heat, &c. Thirty well-known instructors. Number limited to 100. Address T. S. SCHIEFFELIN, A. M., Principal, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISSES PORTER & CRAMPEN'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The 24th term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 46 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 19 East 46th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Established 1868.
Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 52D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate department for young children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good carte and concerts. Prof. PAULE GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The Institution very freely offers advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 6.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE.—PRESIDENT, Right Rev. W. H. DOANE, D. D.; Rector, Rev. J. Livingston Reese, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 30 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris), will be progressed on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be addressed till Sept. 15, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, 49 AND 51 PIERREPONT-ST. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 16; for circulars, application can be made at No. 139 Montague-st., or by letter to
CESAR E. WEST, Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location first-class; climate unsurpassed. Address Rev. EDWARD ANDREWS. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR Children, and PRIVATE BOARDING ROOMS for Ladies. Established 1868. Object: the physical, mental and moral culture of children. Refer to first families. Special advantages to Ladies attending the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 45th-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. ODDIE HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Applications may be made by letter or personally as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Location unsurpassed for health. A thorough and well prepared academic department for under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location unsurpassed. Terms moderate. Advantages superior. Fall session opens Aug. 21. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited to 12. Reference: Rt. Rev. Wm. Crosswell Doane, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Vinton; Rev. Dr. Adams, D. D.; and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction, home comforts and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, P. D.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE household furniture, musical instruments, pictures, models, and the good will of this institution, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by order of the Trustees. J. H. WILLARD, Treas., Troy, N. Y.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. J. LYLE.

MAPLE WOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for its thorough instruction and refining influences. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 4. Rev. C. D. HERSEY, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Fourth term opens Sept. 5. 10 days in advance. Unsurpassed in healthfulness and location. Unsurpassed in thoroughness of instruction and discipline. Unsurpassed in completeness of course. Unsurpassed in home comforts. Unsurpassed in moderate terms. Send for catalogue.

OSBORN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. Miss HARRIET OSBORN, Principal.

MISS SULLIVAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 7.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Boarding school for Ladies, twelfth year. Special facilities in modern languages and fine arts. Session begins Sept. 11.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—Twenty-fifth year. Circulars sent. O. S. PRATT, A. M., Principal, Peekskill, N. Y.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A select school of the highest class, for boys of all ages, will be opened at Stamford, Conn., on the 18th of September. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Fourth-st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT
AFFORDING
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
UPON A
COMPLETED RAILROAD!
The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,
8 PER CENT.
Gold Interest, payable Coupons in New-York Free of Government Tax, being Equal to TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and
SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation; length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, 95 and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1872.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned, and will be closed as soon as the new stock is all subscribed. All payments made prior to the last installment will be entitled to interest at date of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $412,700; and on this basis the Company shows a net profit of $1,950,000 on the business of 1871, and a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,950,000 of work for various railroads, which, if not paid for in cash, may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.,

and the Company now offers at work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immediate amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed, up to the present time, 18 miles of bridges, of December, 1871, a total of 36,127 feet of bridges, 18 earning tables, and 31 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piers for any depth of water, and the Company are now capable of turning out bridges at the rate of 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, Kansas, 1,600 feet long, and the Omaha and Council Bluffs Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The profits arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,492 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. on the total amount of capital outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased sums of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, secured on a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keepers hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised, on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.
C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

LOST.

On Saturday, 20th inst., in Wall-st., CERTIFICATE No. 1,431 for 100 shares common stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, in the name of D. J. S. Flint, issued May 14, 1872; transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return to the Secretary's desk, Broadway and Wall-st.
CHARLES H. OLEY, Manager.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., July 11, 1872.

A Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the expediency of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company and the Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for the completion of the former and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to those contracts of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
PANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 7 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

This New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Cornwall eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Cornwall. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we have every reason to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

The sale or exchange for Government and other securities at their market values by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.
STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming August; from its position, and power to control the flow of the Cayuga Lake Outlet, from Auburn to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Southern Central and Elmira, Cortland and Northern lines; distance to Owego, 41 miles, and to Binghamton 61 miles, at which point the Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating a large quantity of freight, awaiting the further completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large local business, and as it does the direct business of a cultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that more bonds are in every respect fully eligible. We recommend them as an ordinary safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

$150,000 First Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the
PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO.,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE
ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1875, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 85 and accrued interest.

For sale by
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
NO. 16 BROAD-ST.

PACIFIC RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI,
SEVEN PER CENT.
FREE OF TAX.
SECOND
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. The Bonds sell at 90 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the net road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $60,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds as the best return 7 per cent income, without taking account of profit from the investment now in the property for the redemption of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars apply to
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SECURITIES AT THE LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN J. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The terms is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road.

The south roads have been built with the stockholders' money, and Colonel Jack pays a bonus on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $16,000 per mile have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The Houston and Great Northern Road so far as running has been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 83 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Vice-President of Joint Board.

THE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR (4) PER Cent. on the Capital Stock, is hereby called on the shares of the Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 56 Exchange-place.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. CASPER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S Office of Issues, cor. of WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st. corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City with THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest interest and promising the greatest profit.

The issue has been advanced to 91 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER AD-VANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., JULY 15, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
Payable on and after Aug. 1, at the branch office of the Company, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Cash Capital, - - $200,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - $577,831 37
GEO. B. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN E. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery, and No. 200 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual DIVIDEND OF
SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1872.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. L. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 18.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
E. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a dividend of Seven per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after the 1st of Aug. at No. 120 Broadway, to all stock registered at the close of business July 2.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.
By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

[illegible] AND LIVERPOOL
[illegible] FULL SQUARE RIG STEAMERS
[illegible] LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
[illegible] RADIO. REDUCTION
[illegible] MARINE RAILWAY.
[illegible] CABIN PASSAGE.
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NORTH CAROLINA.

A Review of the Political Situation in the State.

Experiences on the Railways and in the Towns —Hints Before the Election—The Colored Man Solid for Grant.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Friday, July 19, 1872.

Having now been nearly a week in the old North State, during which I have traversed all its great lines of railway, visited most of its chief towns and conversed with many of its leading citizens of both parties, I at last feel competent to express an opinion as to the result of the election on the 1st of August, which is now attracting such universal attention, and is of such paramount importance in determining the Presidential campaign.

DISCOMFORTS OF RAILWAY TRAVEL.

I have acquired this ability only at the expense of considerable personal discomfort and the exercise of an inexhaustible patience. The traveller going South needs to keep a constant watch upon himself after leaving Richmond, Va., lest he should fall into an interminable cursing of all mankind, but especially of those luckless beings who are in charge of the lines of transportation. He prowls along the road between Richmond and Weldon at a rate he thinks so could improve upon if he should get out and walk; but when he finally reaches the huge railway shed and three houses, which constitute the town of Weldon, he gets his greatest shock on the discovery that he must wait from one to three hours before he can get anywhere. It was my fate to wait three hours for a train to Raleigh, and after I had got it I was consumed with an intense wish that I had never obtained it. It is ninety-two miles from Weldon to Raleigh, and we loitered so leisurely through the land that twelve hours were consumed in the journey, and we finally arrived at the capital in a most exhausted state, which was the more annoying from the fact that it was necessary to repair immediately to a grove adjoining the town and listen to Doolittle tell the negroes that they were putting their right to vote in jeopardy by voting against the Democratic Party. Leaving Raleigh that night for this place I was six hours in making a journey of seventy-eight miles on a hot dusty night, in a car crowded with fretful females and babbling babes. It is a peculiarity of Greensboro that you can't reach it or leave it except at 3 o'clock in the morning, and having lost one night's rest in getting here I was forced to lose the next by going to Charlotte, which was reached at 6 o'clock, and had the aggravation of finding a live Yankee town, where buildings is going on everywhere, and which is fast becoming one of the leading inland cities of the country. Leaving there again at 10 o'clock at night to return, we reached here at 1 A. M., of course, and thus the sixth night of broken rest and extreme discomfort was passed.

GETTING AT THE FACTS.

But there was a compensation for all this sauntering by rail. There was plenty of time for conversation, and as the trains made lengthy pauses at nearly every man's door, there was ample opportunity to seek light in the various opinions of the citizens. In consequence, then, of these travels, which have been no less extensive than they have been leisurely, I am enabled to speak intelligently of the pending contest in the old North State, which is unprecedented both for the bitterness it has evoked within the State and the interest it has awakened beyond its borders. In my telegrams I have endeavored to give a glimpse of passing events, but it was impossible in the haste with which these dispatches were made up and the necessity for brevity which the limited facilities for telegraphing compelled to do anything like justice to a political campaign, which unmistakably shows what miracles the Republican Party has wrought, and which, whatever its result, cannot fail to teach lessons which are greatly needed. It is my purpose, then, to now group some incidents and facts which I have gathered, from which the philosophy of the campaign can be evolved and its great importance as well as its extreme significance as marking a new era can be judged.

BEFORE THE ELECTION.

First of all, it must be said that if this is not an entirely untrammelled election, it is more free than any which has occurred in the State since the rebellion. Always before, there has been more or less of terrorism exercised by the old rebel element to defeat the honest expression of the public judgment, and although there is some little of it being displayed, it is so much less than what has heretofore been encountered, that it is scarcely worth taking into consideration. Everywhere throughout the State there is comparative quiet, and citizens in all sections expect to go to the polls and deposit their ballots in accordance with their convictions, without being threatened with death and compelled to endure outrage therefor. For this great boon the State is indebted to that Ku-klux law which Horace Greeley demanded with that intensity for which he is remarkable, which Congress passed, and which Gen. Grant executed so temperately and wisely administered that it has fully answered its purpose. True, there have of late occasionally been outrages in remote portions of the country, of which the chief have been the outrageous attacks upon Judge Settle at Milton and Yanceyville, an attempt to murder a Republican speaker near Charlotte, and a late affair to silence a witness against the Ku-klux by the simple expedient of killing him. But these are natural ebullitions of Southern Greeleyism which cannot be suppressed, which are to be expected, and which can be extinguished only by that utter extinction of Democracy which is to follow the crushing defeat of Mr. Greeley. There have, however, been so few of these outrages, so little of that vigorous method of converting political opponents which is usual to Democracy, that it may be admitted that the canvass is free and that the result will be the judgment of the people of North Carolina, uninfluenced by that terrorism which has of late years, and especially in 1870, dominated the politics of the State. There are no longer bands of armed and disguised men roaming about the country, murdering defenceless and inoffensive citizens, under circumstances of the most fiendish barbarity, for no other crime than that of voting in accordance with political convictions. Negroes are no longer compelled to hide in swamps and forests to avoid the vengeance of these energetic Greeleyites, nor must they any longer sing the song of their deliverance in secret places and with bated breath. Meanwhile and rejoiced, worse misfortune it is to believe that the Republican Party has accomplished something for God's truth and man's redemption, but does something to make it worthy of popular support, Congress must provide mistakes, and no honest friend to existing laws can witness the tyranny of the land, but was come out in the market places and cry aloud from the house-tops. All this I admit cheerfully and readily as the fact, for I have seen the evidence wherever I have been, and therefore I repeat admiration, and free of the most demonstrative character if any attempt is made to suppress it by force. And this in spirit will be attended in respect to the judgment of the people rendered by the ballot.

THE CONSERVATIVE OF THE SOUTH.

Great as is the embarrassment in this direction, there is however the fact that the people seem to be thoroughly aroused in the work of investigating public affairs. I have attended meetings of both parties in which repeated portions of the Greeley and Gratz Brown platform, and to-day have heard a joint discussion by Judge Settle and Gov. Leach, opposing candidates for Congress on the Ninth District. Over all these meetings I have seen the people, about one-third colored, gathered apparently with understanding of political issues and with deep interest. Some Democratic leaders are free and vigorous, I never saw before, and did not believe existed. The Negro has done that, the processes of reconstruction, which is at the present of Mr. Doolittle, who spoke for five hours, and other like word Gov. Walker, Virginia; Dr. Milton Gorrell, and your Tipton, whose eloquent face, framed in snowy hair, Nast has made known to the nation. All these delivered harangues of respectable length, so that it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before the proceedings dispersed. Yet the crowd remained almost intact to the close listening to what the speakers had to say. But the same spirit was even more distinctively shown at the Republican meetings here and at Charlotte, which were addressed by Secretary Boutwell. As is now known, he dealt almost exclusively with the financial achievements of the Administration, which, however wonderful, could only be told by the presentation of columns of figures which could not be made very picturesque to any average collection of human beings, yet the audiences listened to the Secretary without a single man moving from his place, and the deepest attention was paid the speaker from the beginning to the close. No one listening to the speech and watching the audience could fail to believe that the truths which were being strained were being thoroughly received, and that in many cases they would bear good fruit. It has been one of the remarkable characteristics of political meetings here, that almost without exception, they are held in the day time, generally commencing about noon, and that they are composed, to a large extent, of white Democrats and colored Republicans. The white Republicans still seem in many localities to have some of the timidity engendered by the reign of Ku-kluxism and to shrink from public identification with their principles; this, however, is wearing away, and even in such a hot-bed of Democracy as Charlotte there was a noticeable increase in the attendance of this class of the community. Before the end of the campaign on the 1st of August the increasing confidence that the final issue is to be the election of Gen. Grant and the final pacification of the nation by that filling up and obliteration of the surface signs of the bloody chasm which Secretary Boutwell advised, will bring out the masses of the white Republicans and the gathering of the party will be more nearly equalized between the two races. Just now it must be admitted that the meetings of the Republican Party are largely composed of colored men, and the fact is very galling to the Greeleyites, who are making such desperate and exceedingly clumsy efforts to seduce the blacks into the support of the Sage, as Doolittle attempted when he told them at Raleigh, and again here, that it was unwise for them to all vote one way, as by dividing their vote between the two parties, they would make both parties equally interested in maintaining their right of suffrage, thereby giving the negroes to understand that they hold that right by a tenure that is not irrevocable, and that the Democrats might take it away in revenge for the colored race refusing to support them.

THE NEGROES IN THE CONTEST.

But it is one of the most pleasing features that the negroes cannot be enjoled, threatened, or deceived into the support of a Democrat, or of any one who has their support. It is one of the most amazing facts in human history that these black men who, eight years ago, were mere chattels, ignorant, debased, and supposed to have that mental imbecility which would be the natural consequence of two hundred years of debasement as no race was ever subjected to before, have a perception of their duty as citizens which it is impossible to dim. I have talked with hundreds of these men in the last few days, and have found no one of them who was not firmly resolved to vote the Republican ticket, both State and National, and who was not able at the same time to give a satisfactory reason for the proposed conduct. All of my conversations were with those of the common class; I happened to meet in the streets of villages or on the cars, and no one of them probably could have given an elaborate explanation of their faith or have been able to define nice political distinctions, but every one of them had a reason for his faith sufficient to himself and the questioner. Just now, when one who has been known for a generation as the most radical of Radicals is the Presidential candidate, it might be supposed that the vision of the negro would be dimmed, and that he would be unable to clearly see his duty. Such, however, is not the case, and I can in no way illustrate this truth better than by relating an incident of the Democratic meeting here the other night of which I happened to be an eye-witness. Just beyond the hearing of the voice of Doolittle, who was garbling and perverting Boutwell's speech in a way that would have incensed a pot-house politician, was a group of several negroes. Presently a Greeleyite came along, and with a good deal of the old plantation dictatorial manner sought to have these negroes attend the meeting and listen to the Democratic arguments. None of the blacks paid any attention to him, whereupon he opened upon them with a fierce tirade to the effect that they would listen only to one side, and were more slaves than they ever were. To this one of the group, a tall jet-black man, who was evidently a pure African, answered: "We doesn't know dat Sah, but we does know that we can't be tied up and whipped any more, dat our wives and children can't be sold away from us, and dat we has the money we earns, and we knows de Publican Party done git us all dat, and what we gwine to vote de Publican ticket." The Greeleyite hereupon changed his tactics and wanted to know what better Republican they wanted than Greeley, and launched into an impassioned eulogy of Greeley as the first and firm friend of the colored race, the original advocate of emancipation and negro suffrage. To all this the African only said: "Dat may all be, Sah. We nebber learn nuffin about it, but dar must be something wrong wid Mr. Greeley now or you nus wouldn't be for him." This simple rejoinder was unanswerable, and the disconcerted Greeleyite strode away with the energy he has somewhat profane remark: "D—n you! Like all the rest, you'll vote for Grant in spite of h—l!" "We 'spects we will," was the shaft the colored man shot after him as he rejoined the other Greeleyites, who were squatted in the street, and at the moment listening to poor Tipton tell what an unutterably corrupt, infamous and tyrannical politician Gen. Grant is.

FIRM IN THE FAITH.

This incident is a fair sample of what is passing in the negro's mind, and of the answers he makes when his faith is questioned. Many do not rejoin with such terrible force as did this unlettered man, who was but lately a chattel under the barbarous law which disgraced the American name, but almost without exception they make rejoinders which mean the same thing. They know that they owe to the Republican Party all those inestimable boons which have lifted them to manhood during these last splendid years, and they instinctively feel that these many yet lies in the continued ascendency of the Republican organization. They do not care to reason on the matter, even if they were able, they know their terrible task. They know their comparatively pleasant present, and they dread the uncertain fate of the future if the Republicans should be overthrown. The issue of the facts which lie upon the surface of their lives is overwhelming to their unlettered minds, and almost without exception they will vote the Republican ticket. The Greeleyites admit the fact with many dismal forebodings of what does not further address of the negro's vote in this Republican Party."

WHY IT IS THE CONTEST.

It is not singular that the negroes adhere, especially in this State, to the Republicans. If no other reason could be given, the mere fact that the Democratic Party so arrogant here in bowing for Greeley is a sufficient explanation. When I passed over a mountain-path on a horse-back ride, the memory of the feats can be expected to join hands across the bloody chasm made the Democratic Party of the South, and "still think." Those Democrats hated me not and whatever kind of a Union soldier you encounter with the word "Grant" on his lips, you may be sure that he is a Democrat. Another reason why the negro will vote the Republican ticket is that he believes that the Democratic Party is arrayed against him. Whatever may be the professions of Democratic leaders, their record is against them, and the negro knows it. Of all the Democratic Party leaders in North Carolina, not one of the white Unionists who manifested his faith by something more than words during the terrible years of the war and the more horrible epoch of Ku-klux ascendency who is not heartily for Grant. Herein is the significance of the North Carolina contest written so plainly that no man can fail to read it aright.

E. G.

A SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

A Woman Alleged to Have Been Kicked to Death.

Coroner Keenan was requested, yesterday, to investigate the circumstances surrounding the sudden death of Mrs. Margaret Brewer, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, which occurred early yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 629 Washington-street, and is supposed to have resulted from violence. A partial investigation disclosed the following facts. On Saturday evening the deceased woman, accompanied by her husband, went to Washington Market to purchase a supply of provisions for Sunday. During their perambulations they visited several rum shops and both the husband and wife became intoxicated. On their way home they called on a friend, Patrick Dwyer, at No. 25 Desbrosses-street, where they partook of more liquor and left. Mrs. Brewer went to the door and fell asleep. Dwyer afterward attempted to rouse Mrs. Brown, and endeavored to induce her to go home. Finally a quarrel arose between him and the drunken woman, which resulted in a fight, during which, it is alleged, Dwyer kicked Mrs. Brown in the side and abdomen. The woman complained of great pain, and after being taken to her home continued to grow worse, until death ensued at six o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, was then informed, and forthwith caused the arrest of Dwyer, and he is now locked up to await the results of an inquest. Dr. Senator Enoch will, to-day, make an autopsy of the remains.

A BOY MURDER.

A Boy of Sixteen while Drunk Fatally Stabs a Boy of the Same Age.

William Malloy, a boy sixteen years old, residing at No. 210 East Twelfth-street, is employed in a gold refining establishment in Forsyth-street. Among his acquaintances was John Lee, a boy of the same age, residing at No. 218 Mott-street. Young Malloy, on Saturday evening, met Lee in a beer-saloon, and invited him to go out with him. Lee consented, and Malloy left. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Malloy came through Mott-street accompanied, and met Lee in front of No. 208 Mott-street. A dispute followed, during which Malloy drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Lee in the left side, inflicting a terrible gash. Lee fell on the sidewalk, and Malloy escaped. Officer Clancy came up and carried Lee, who bleeding profusely, to the station-house. Dr. Greenough pronounced the wound very dangerous, and ordered Lee to be taken to Bellevue Hospital, which was at once done.

Detective Jourdan proceeded to work up the case, and in half an hour learned where Malloy lived. On proceeding to the residence of Malloy's parents, Malloy was found lying across his bed stupefied from drinking. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and fully identified by Lee as the boy who stabbed him. On being arraigned before Justice Dodge, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Malloy was remanded until the result of Lee's injuries, which are now declared to be of a fatal character. Malloy says he does not recollect having ever struck Lee.

Assaulting Police Officers in Brooklyn.

At 2½ o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer McGann, of the Third Brooklyn Sub-Precinct having arrested one of a disorderly gang, at the corner of Van Brunt and Dykeman streets, was set upon by a crowd, who rescued his prisoner and then beat the officer over the head with his own heavy club. The ruffians made their escape at the time; but six of them—Peter Kattiger, John Smith, James Conroy, John Dougherty, James Bond and James Bond—were afterward arrested.

At 3½ o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer Barrell attempted to disperse a disorderly crowd of men, who were congregated in front of Higgins' liquor saloon, corner of Seventh and Grand streets, Brooklyn, E. D., when one Queen, Cornelius Brown, struck him a severe blow over the head. Brown was arrested.

Murderer's Attempt to Murder His Jailer.

The Jamestown Journal of Friday has a special dispatch from Mayville, giving particulars of the attempt by Mabrey, the murderer, to kill Mr. Dwight Dutton, the turnkey of the jail, and make his escape. It seems that when Dutton, about 5 o'clock on Friday morning, went into Mabrey's cell (Mabrey the latter was lying in bed) and struck him on the head with a bludgeon, knocking him down and inflicting four dangerous scalp wounds. The blows did not render Dutton entirely insensible, and he grappled with the murderer, knocked him down and was overpowering Mabrey in the unequal struggle, when Mabrey drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Dutton in the side and abdomen. The woman complained of great pain, and after being taken to her home continued to grow worse, until death ensued at six o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, was then informed, and forthwith caused the arrest of Dwyer, and he is now locked up to await the results of an inquest. Dr. Senator Enoch will, to-day, make an autopsy of the remains.

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A Sweet Case of Confectionery—Pretty easy to Explain.

The particulars of a case of death from an overdose of laudanum were yesterday brought to light at the Coroner's office. The victim is Mrs. Catharine J. Webb, a native of Isle City, fifty-two years of age, who died on the 17th inst. from an overdose of laudanum taken by herself on the day previous, at No. 86 East Ninth-street. Coroner Young held an inquest at the house of deceased on the morning day, but failed to make any return of the papers, until yesterday, after inquiries had been made at the house. Mr. J. K. Clinton, a resident of the house, testified that the deceased was of intemperate habits, and had told him that she was in the habit of taking morphine, and in addition to that had taken to the habit of taking whisky and peruvian as stimulants.

Mr. Wm. H. Webb, son of the deceased, stated that at 2½ P. M. on the 16th inst. his mother swallowed the poison; he was in her room at the time, and, while sitting by the window, heard her "groaning, as she thought from the effects of her drinking," and called the servant girl, who continued intermittently until the next morning, when death ensued.

Dr. E. A. J. Mesh made an autopsy and found that death had resulted from an overdose of laudanum, and the jury rendered a verdict to this effect.

Republican National Executive Committee.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Committee.

Resolutions Adopted Endorsing the Nominations of Grant and Wilson.

Speeches of Senator Morton, Governor Fenton, Governor Hoffman, Governor Dennison, Governor Geary, Governor Hartranft, Governor Ashley, Governor Warmoth, Governor Pinchback, Governor Harris, Governor Bullock, Governor Walker, Governor Holden, Governor Brownlow, Governor Clayton, Governor Ramsey, Governor Kellogg, Governor Safford, Governor Chamberlain, Governor Hamilton, Governor Parker, Governor Hunt, Governor Hubbard, Governor Caldwell, Governor Hamilton